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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT SCHOLAR COMPARES ECONOMY OF NORTH AND SOUTH

Seoul KOREA AND WORLD AFFAIRS in English Vol 4 No 3 Fall 1980 pp 448-463

[Article by Pyong-yong Yi, chairman, Board of Trustees, Research Center for Peace and Unification: "Comparison of the Economic Power between South and North Korea"]

[Text]

1. Introduction

South and North Korea have undergone many changes since the country was divided into two parts in 1945 and further changes are likely in the divergent social and political systems in the two areas.

During the period of Japanese colonial rule, industry was developed mainly in the northern area, which contained most of the country's natural resources including major mineral deposits. Thus, when the country was divided after liberation, South Korea found itself at a marked disadvantage in industrial development, and had to concentrate its economic policy on industrialization and economic growth.

This it has successfully done through the completion of four successive five-year economic plans culminating in the fourth plan ending in 1981. On the other hand, North Korea failed to achieve the goals of its Seven-Year Economic Plan (1961-67) and was no more successful with its Six-Year Economic Plan (1971-76), as is evident from production statistics for these periods and from the problems North Korea has experienced in economic relations with other countries.

It is the purpose of this paper to compare the economies of South and North Korea on the basis of available economic indices including general capacity, agricultural productivity, industrial productivity, trade and balance of payments, structural characteristics and growth potentials.

Certain problems arise, however, because we are comparing economies based on different systems: a competitive free market economy in South Korea and a planned socialist economy in North Korea. This means, first, that their concepts of national income are different. Second, it is difficult to determine the appropriate exchange rate at which to convert the economic performance of North Korea into dollar values. Third, there is no appropriate standard for a comparison of national welfare in the two countries. And fourth, basic differences in industrial structure make comparisons of growth potential difficult.

Because of these problems, comparisons between two different economic systems by simple "static analysis," by simple estimates, cannot yield satisfactory results. The restrictions imposed by the method of comparative economic systems and the differences in the concept of national income make it very difficult to judge the superiority or inferiority of one economic system to another; and further difficulties arise because of discrepancies between announced figures for national income and actual performance.

Furthermore, in estimating national income there are vast differences in errors and omissions between the national income accounts of developed countries and those of less developed countries (LDCs) even among capitalist economies.¹ The national income of a free country shows total value added in producing goods and services during one year by a method similar to that developed by Simon Kuznets,² while that of a Communist country such as the Soviet Union represents the simple gross output of goods, the so-called global social product.³ In general, in converting the concept of national income in Communist countries into the Western concept, it must be remembered that the former does not include service output in the tertiary sector. Therefore, special care is needed to avoid double counting and in treating the tertiary sector.⁴

In converting figures into the "key currency (dollar unit)" for purposes of comparison, it must be noted that many Communist countries overvalue their currencies against the dollar,⁵ which can lead to the calculation of overvalued outputs. For North Korea especially, the equilibrium foreign exchange rate for the key currency should be used. But this involves the problem of social welfare because comparisons between per capita GNP in South and North Korea do not indicate actual per capita consumption due to differences in military expenditures and gross investment rates between the two different economic systems.

II. Economic Systems and Basic Guidelines for Economic Policies

1. Comparison of Economic Systems

South Korea has adopted a free economic system which allows individuals to own property and to choose their occupations without con-

¹Charles P. Kindleberger stated that the Burmese national income account probably had errors and omissions of 30% as large as those actually reported.

²Simon Kuznets, *National Income: A Summary of Findings* (New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1946), p. 37.

³For the social accounting system of the Communist economic system, see R. W. Campbell, *Accounting in Soviet Planning and Management* (Harvard University Press, 1963), p. 24.

⁴GNP does not include intermediate outputs transacted among production units while social gross output includes intermediate outputs.

⁵J. Wilczinski, *The Economics of Socialism* (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1978), p. 161.

straint. The primary objective of the economic activities of individuals is to gain profits and these activities operate under a price system and free competition. There is no need to emphasize the efficiency of the price mechanism in resource allocation and economic development.

North Korea, on the other hand, follows a Communist system under which means of production are not privately owned but are allocated by the central government according to overall planning.⁶ Under this system, first, all means of production are nationalized. All private property and medium and small-sized industries were confiscated by the government and absorbed into state-run cooperative entities during the late 1950s.

Second, all economic activities are controlled by the planning authority through nationalized industries and collective agricultural organizations. Economic indices are controlled by the central government. This central planning system tends to reduce productivity because it causes friction and conflicts between the central planning body and actual production units. For this reason the USSR, the PRC and some European Communist countries have introduced incentive systems in recent years and relegated some decision-making functions to lower echelons.⁷

It is well known that North Korea still clings to the primitive central management system which the USSR adopted in the 1930s. Kim Il-sung seems to accept Lenin's treatment of economic planning as a second platform when he states, "... in a nutshell, our economy can be operated only by a program and developed only by a plan."⁸

The economic system of North Korea is a dictatorship⁹ in which individual preferences have no role, political objectives override economic rationale and the loyalty of party members comes before the professional skills of technocrats. This type of management contrasts sharply with the ways in which other Communist countries have attempted to reform their systems in order to adjust continuously to complicated economic structures.

2. Basic Courses of Economic Policy

Today most advanced Western countries are trying to lower their

⁶A. Cecil Pigou, *Theory of Comparative Economic Systems* (Cambridge University Press, 1949), p. 29; Joseph Schumpeter, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy* (Harper, 1950), p. 42.

⁷Private economic activity of some extent, the price system, profit seeking of business and the independent accounting system lead state economic planning to be less important in the USSR and European Communist countries. See J. Wilensky, *op. cit.*, p. 24; Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the U.S., "Studies Prepared for the Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy," *New Direction in the Soviet Economy* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966); National Unification Board, *New Direction in the Soviet Economy*, 1965, Ch. I and II.

⁸*Selected Works of Kim Il-sung* (Pyongyang: Labor Party Printing Press, 1960), Vol. IV, p. 906.

⁹Jan Drevnowski, "The Economic Theory of Socialism: A Suggestion for Reconsideration," *Journal of Political Economy*, 1961, p. 341.

unemployment rates and rates of inflation and to achieve equity among different classes by means of taxation policy. Increased labor productivity resulting from constant improvements in technology has resulted in a so-called "productivity-based wage system," which in turn has raised living standards through large increases in wages.¹⁰ At the same time, one of the basic goals of economic policy has been "sustained growth without inflation."¹¹

South Korean economic policy has had similar aims: the advancement of the people's welfare through high growth at stable price levels. The economy grew at an average annual rate of 9.3 percent from 1962, the initial year of the first Five-Year Economic Plan, to 1979. Even after the first oil shock of 1973, the Korean economy registered growth rates of 8 percent and 7.1 percent in 1974 and 1975 when the world economy was in a general slump with a minus growth rate.

From the start, the economic plans have been based on free enterprise except in certain key industries and other important sectors in which the government intervenes directly or indirectly. The government has increased investment in social overhead capital and created favorable conditions for private investment. Moreover, it has facilitated the inflow of foreign capital and endeavored to increase exports. The policy that has been followed in South Korea can be said to have created an outward-looking economy.

The first Five-Year Economic Plan (1962-66) emphasized the development of energy resources (electricity and coal), key industries (fertilizer and iron and steel), social overhead capital (railroads, ports and communications), export industries, import-substitution industries and agricultural productivity. The second plan (1967-71) stressed electronics, the petrochemical industry, heavy and chemical industries, exports and increased incomes for agricultural households. During the period of the third plan (1972-76) continued efforts were made to develop heavy industry (iron and steel, shipbuilding, machinery) plus the overall development of the land, progress in science and technology and the ongoing New Community Movement. The fourth plan (1977-81) aims at maintaining a favorable balance of payments by enlarging trade volume, reducing dependence on foreign sources for investment, improving the industrial structure and achieving equity in living standards. The plan includes various programs for the development of technology, higher efficiency and international competitiveness.

In contrast, North Korean economic planning has from the start emphasized heavy industry at the expense of light industry and the welfare of consumers. As a result, there is a lack of balance among industrial sectors and the whole economy is in disarray. Investment funds were allocated to heavy and light industry at the ratio of 83 to 17 percent in the 1970s. Because of the primacy of defense in economic policy, only heavy industries

¹⁰Robert Lekachman, *A History of Economic Ideas* (New York: Harper Brothers Publishers, 1959), p. 212.

¹¹Simon Kuznets, *Economic Change* (Norton, 1953), Ch. II, p. 14.

related to military needs have been fully developed, and primary industry has been neglected. This is contrary to the experience of free enterprise countries including South Korea, which shows that the acquisition of technology and the development of primary industry are necessary for the effective development of heavy industry.¹²

As indicated above, the introduction of foreign capital and the rapid growth of exports were among the major reasons for the high growth of the South Korean economy. Exports grew from \$32 million in 1960 to \$15 billion in 1979, and in the latter year about 90 percent of exports were manufactured goods. North Korea, on the other hand, showed no change from the primitive stage. The fourth meeting of the Chosun Labor Party in 1961 announced that the most important task in building a socialist economy was the achievement of national self-sufficiency without any reliance on foreign countries and this was the consistent course of the party.¹³ This isolated, closed system is an imitation of Stalin's concept of "socialism in one country" based on his principle that "each country should secure its own industrial basis." One reason for the adoption of such a policy by North Korea may be that aid from other Communist countries ceased some time in the first half of the 1960s.

III. Comparison of Data in Major Sectors

1. Aggregate and Fiscal Sectors

The South Korean GNP stood at \$59.74 billion at the end of 1979 and the per capita GNP at \$1,597; the comparable figures for North Korea were \$12.51 billion and \$719.¹⁴ Among the reasons for these large differences are the steady growth of the South Korean economy since 1960 and its ability to cope with the world-wide depression resulting from the oil crisis. On the other hand, although North Korea's ratio of investment to GNP in recent years has been 35 to 40 percent, its economy has remained stagnant because of waste of capital and unreasonable investment plans.

The reasons for the slow growth of the North Korean economy can be specified as follows: first, the closed system did not allow any appreciable ac-

¹²Idem, *Problems in the Study of Economic Growth* (New York: Charles P. Kindleberger, Economic Development (New York: McGraw-Hill Company, Inc., 1957), p. 87.

¹³National Unification Board, *Proceedings of Chosun Labor Party Meetings*, 1980, Vol. II, p. 20-21.

¹⁴Various sources of data were utilized to estimate per capita GNP and the growth rate of GNP of North Korea. Occasionally published data, government consumption and fixed investment estimated by the use of budgets and the settlement of account data, inventory changes estimated by difference between revenues and expenditures, private consumption from per capita food costs and Engel coefficient and foreign trade were used. This is called an expenditure approach.

Table 1. Aggregate Index

	(As of 1979)	
	South Korea	North Korea
Land (km ²)	98,966	122,370
Population (1,000 persons)	37,605	17,400
Rate of Growth of Population (%)	1.58	2.5
GNP (Billion \$)	59.74	12.51
Per Capita GNP (\$)	1,597	719
Rate of Growth in Real GNP (%)	6.4	5.0
Aggregate Savings Rate (Nominal, %)	34.7	37.5
National Savings Rate (%)	28.2	37.5
Foreign Savings Rate (%)	6.5	—
Aggregate Investment Rate (%)	35.9	42.2
Aggregate Consumption Rate (%)	71.8	62.5

Source: Research Center for Peace and Unification, "Comparison of the Economies of South and North Korea," *North Korea Today* (Seoul, 1980).

quisition of foreign capital and technology; second, there has been a worsening imbalance among industrial sectors caused by the priority given to heavy industry and specially to military-related industries; and third, excessive mobilization of the people in preparation for war has caused a labor shortage.

South Korean military expenditures in 1979 amounted to 5.5 percent of the GNP, while North Korean military spending came to 20.9 percent.¹⁵

Table 2. Per Capita True Consumption

	(As of 1979)	
	South Korea	North Korea
Per Capita GNP (\$)	1,597	719
Savings Rate (%)	28.7	37.5
Per Capita Savings (amount)	458	269.6
Defence Expenditure/GNP (%)	5.5	20.9
Per Capita Military Expenditure	87.8	150.3
Per Capita True Consumption	1,051.2	299.1

Source: *Ibid.*

¹⁵South Korean military expenditure is based on the final budget including the additional budget of 1979. In the case of North Korea, the settlement of account is used.

This was another reason for North Korea's retarded growth.

Per capita savings in South Korea stand at \$458, which is 28.7 percent of its \$1,597 per capita GNP, while they amount to \$269.6 in North Korea, 37.5 percent of the per capita GNP.¹⁶ Per capita savings and funds for military expenses acquired through forced saving should be excluded from the per capita GNP in calculating the true consumption level. On this basis, the true per capita consumption level reaches \$1,051 in South Korea and only \$299 in North Korea.¹⁷ This gap will widen unless North Korea abandons war preparations and improves the efficiency of its investments.

Because private economic activities dominate the South Korean economy, the part played by government expenditures is small. Therefore, the ratio of South Korean government expenditures to the GNP in 1979 was 18 percent, while in North Korea it was 75.6 percent. The discrepancy is explained by the fact that under a Communist system government expenditures affect all economic activities and so their ratio to the GNP is always high. Actually government expenditures are an important means of operating a central management system of economic planning.¹⁸ North Korean government expenditures include all investment and public consumption. Fiscal policy is supposed to satisfy social needs; among these needs in North Korea, producer goods are given more weight than consumer goods, war supplies than daily necessities, and increased output than the well-being of workers.

2. Agricultural Sector

Cooperative farms play the major role in North Korean agriculture.¹⁹ In addition there are state-run farms and pastures and farm machine operation centers. There are 3,278 cooperative farms, each consisting of about 80 households tilling about 476 *chongbo* managed by a committee which supervises the work force and other divisions.

About 19.3 percent of construction investment funds was allotted to agriculture and fisheries during the Seven-Year Economic Plan period, but agricultural output constituted only 5 percent of gross national output. During the Six-Year Economic Plan period about 20 percent of national investment funds went to this sector, but output remained at 5 percent of the total. In contrast, South Korea succeeded in increasing production of major grains (rice and barley) by means of a dual pricing policy which was

¹⁶Savings in North Korea come mainly from the fiscal sector and are forced savings.

¹⁷According to Mises Abramovitz's comparison of the economies of the USA and the USSR at the end of the 1950's, the per capita GNP of the USSR was about 40% of that of the USA, whereas per capita welfare of the USSR was one seventh of that of the USA.

¹⁸*Economic Dictionary* (Pyongyang: Social Science Press, 1970), Vol. II, pp. 70-71; *Compendium of Political Economics* (Pyongyang: Chosun Labor Party Press, 1980), Vol. III, p. 60.

¹⁹Even though there is more or less difference, basically cooperative farms in North Korea were imitated from the Soviet Union's cooperative farms (Kolkhoz).

initiated in the mid-1970S, during which time the New Community movement made substantial contributions to environmental improvement, increased incomes and technological innovation in agriculture and fisheries.

The agricultural bases can be compared as follows: as of 1979 arable land in South Korea amounted to 2,210,000 *chongbo*, 22 percent of its total area; in North Korea the amount was 2,070,000 *chongbo*, 16.9 percent of the total area. Rice fields, dry fields and per household arable land are com-

Table 3. Agricultural Base

		(As of 1979)	
Agricultural Base	Unit	South Korea	North Korea
Average under Cultivation	1,000 <i>chongbo</i> *	2,207	2,069
(rice fields)	1,000 <i>chongbo</i>	1,311	650
(dry fields)	1,000 <i>chongbo</i>	896	1,419
Ratio of arable land to total land	%	22.3	16.9
Utilization Rate (Utilized land/arable land)	%	131.8	115.0
Farm Population	1,000 persons	10,883	7,130
Farm Population/Population	%	28.9	41.0
Farm Households	1,000 houses	2,162	1,290
Arable Land per Household	ha	1.02	1.6
Farm machines**	1,000 pieces	Power-cultivators 236 Power-spreaders 201 Power-pumps 188	Tractors 70-80 (1.5 horsepower) Trucks 10
Use of fertilizer***	Kg	388	244
Rice Output (per 10 a)	Kg	451	370

Source: *Ibid*

*One *chongbo* is about 10,000 square meters.

**South Korea had 240,000 power cultivators in 1979 and used a variety of machines due to rapid supply of them during the 1970S. North Korea started the mechanization of farming in the late 1950s but the speed of the supply of machines was slower than in South Korea. Tractors are mainly used in the North.

***In chemical fertilizer South Korea became self sufficient in 1968 and began to export from 1976. The amount of 197 Kg of fertilizer per *chongbo* is used in the South but 244 Kg in the North. Ten a (or *dunbu*) of land yields on average 451 Kg of rice but in the North 370 Kg in the South. The difference in land productivity is partly due to differences in new seed breeding and farming techniques.

pared in Table 3.¹⁰

Grain production in South Korea has increased in proportion to increases in the productivity of land. Rice production in 1979 was 5,570,000 tons. Production in North Korea cannot be determined exactly. Official

Table 4. Grain Output

Year	South Korea			North Korea		
	Unit: 1,000 M. T. (processed grain)					
	Grain	Potatoes	Total	Grain	Potatoes	Total
1970	6,160	783	6,943	4,000	306	4,306
1971	6,085	707	6,792	4,099	269	4,368
1972	6,069	674	6,743	3,780	256	4,036
1973	6,138	611	6,759	4,140	243	4,383
1974	7,464	543	8,007	4,172	289	4,461
1975	6,942	740	7,682	4,213	215	4,428
1976	7,535	671	8,206	4,273	206	4,481
1977	7,402	603	8,005	4,540	221	4,761
1978	7,663	565	8,228	4,157	212	4,369
1979	7,611	501	8,112	4,574	223	4,797

Source: Ibid.

figures have been released only for cereals, and amounts of grain by kind and grain weights after processing have not been given, leading to a suspicion that these official figures may be exaggerated. On the basis of available information, total production of food crops including potatoes in 1979 may be estimated at 4,600,000 tons.¹¹ This was about 50 percent of South Korean production during that year. But because a good deal of North Korea's output was exported to earn foreign exchange and some of it was held in reserve, rice consumption in North Korea was less than this figure would indicate. Rice consumption in North Korea was about 30 percent of that in South Korea, and rice consumption per capita was even less.¹²

¹⁰In collective farming, per household arable land needs careful interpretation.

¹¹Grain output in North Korea can be estimated by multiplying output times planted area by crop. Refined crops can be calculated by applying 72% to rice, 75% to barley, 80% to other grain, 25% to potatoes. To crop percent of loss is, however, allowed in advance.

¹²Per capita grain consumption falls in both countries. In Korea it is due to diet improvement, but in North due to bad weather and falls in grain supply.

Table 5. Major Mineral Deposits

		(Unit: 1,000 tons)	
	Classification	South Korea	North Korea
Metal			
Iron ore	Fe 24-50%	126,300	3,000,000
Manganese	Mn 20-30%	357	147
Tungsten	W ₂ 0.5-1%	26,000	19,123
Gold	Au 10 g/t	1,180	2,340
Silver	Ag 50 g/t	6,948	15,016
Copper	Cu 0.6-1%	14,200	16,070
Lead	Pb 6-10%	2,585	4,790
Magnesia	MgO 45%	—	6,500,000
Non-Metal			
Limestone	CaO 45-70%	250,500	10,000,000
Coal	4,500-5,500 Kcal/kg	1,450,449	11,741,000
Soft Coal	5,500-7,000 Kcal/kg	5,000	245,000
Uranium	0.03-0.04%	31,050	26,000

Source: *Ibid.*

3. Mining and Manufacturing

a) Natural Resources

North Korea is in an extremely advantageous position as far as natural resources are concerned. In 1945 when the country was divided, the North had over 90 percent of its iron ore, 87 percent of its anthracite coal, 98 percent of its bituminous coal deposits, 92 percent of its electric power generating capacity and rich water resources. In accordance with this unbalanced distribution of natural resources, Japan, in using the Korean peninsula as a supply base for its continental, located resources-related industries and supply bases in the North and used the South as a source of agricultural supply. The North had 80 percent of heavy industry and 60 percent of industrial output during the period before liberation.¹³

b) Heavy and Chemical Industries

South Korean anthracite coal production stood at 18,210,000 tons in

¹³Chang, *Economic Geography*, Vol. I, p. 140.

1979, in that year North Korea produced about 27 million tons of anthracite and 14 million tons of bituminous coal. South Korea can refine 580,000 bbl of oil daily and supply 25,510,000 tons, while the North refines 60,000 bbl daily and supplies 2,900,000 tons. This shows that South Korea uses various sources of energy while the North relies almost exclusively on coal, making it less susceptible to international oil crises and enabling it to provide energy at lower prices.

In iron and steel, North Korea had considerable superiority in both capacity and output until 1970, but the Pohang steel plant changed this. In 1979 South Korea had a production capacity of 8,390,000 tons of iron and steel and 7,800,000 tons of rolled steel, while the North had 4 million tons and 1,967,000 tons respectively.

The machine industry has been given special emphasis in the North. South Korea exceeds the North considerably in transportation machinery (automobiles and shipbuilding) and in electric and electronic industries, but the North is stronger in some power machines and machine tools. Auto-

Table 6. Energy Supply, 1979

		South Korea	North Korea
Electricity (hydro and nuclear)	Supply (0.1 bil. KWH)	54.8	131.7
	Kcal equiv. (10 bil. Kcal)	471.3	1,132.6
	Composition (%)	1.2	4.2
Coal	Supply (10,000 M/T)	2,432.3	4,100
	Kcal equiv. (10 bil. Kcal)	12,071.5	22,660.7
	Composition (%)	30.0	84.1
Oil	Supply (10,000 M/T)	2,551	290
	Kcal equiv. (10 bil. Kcal)	27,703.9	3,149.4
	Composition (%)	68.8	11.7
Total	Supply (10 bil. Kcal)	40,246.7	26,942.7
	Coal equiv. (10,000 M/T)	7,318	4,899
	Oil equiv. (10,000 M/T)	3,706	2,481
	Composition (%)	100	100

Source: Ibid

¹⁰When calculating the energy supply firewood was excluded. For a calorie conversion basis, electricity: 860 kcal/kwh, coal: 5,500 kcal/kg, and oil: 10,860 kcal/kg were applied. Sales of power from the Supung and Wonsong power plants to mainland China and loss of power in the sales line should be excluded from the power output of North Korea. This will make the difference between actual consumption and supply of power about 4 billion kwh.

mobile and shipbuilding production capacities in South Korea are 280,000 vehicles and 2.6 million tons respectively, while in the North they are 30,000 vehicles and 250,000 tons. In machine tool capacity the North has a 30,000 unit capacity and South Korea a 13,000 unit capacity. As for electronic products, South Korea is able to meet both export and domestic demand through mass production and advanced technology, but North Korea can produce only for domestic use and a few refrigerators are imported for key technology resulting from its closed economic system. There are 5,870,000 TV sets in South Korea but only about 100,000 in the North. South Korea has 4,770,000 radios and 1,450,000 refrigerators. In the North radios are produced only for domestic use and a few refrigerators are imported for key party members and high government officials. Small refrigerators are assembled domestically, but not in sufficient quantities for supply to the general public.

The South now far exceeds the North in chemical industries. Just

Table 7. Heavy and Chemical Industries, 1979

(Unit: 1,000 M/T, actual outputs are in parentheses)			
	Unit	South Korea	North Korea
Metal Industry			
Pig-iron prod. capacity	1,000 M/T	5,267 (5,063)	3,220
Steel prod. capacity	1,000 M/T	8,385 (7,610)	4,000
Rolled steel prod. capacity	1,000 M/T	7,873 (7,276)	1,980
Silver output prod. capacity	1,000 M/T	146	50
Aluminum output prod. capacity	1,000 M/T	18	none
Machine Industry			
Machine tool output	1,000 pieces	13	30
Farm machine output	1,000 H.P.	548 (grower cultivators)	318 (tractors)
Automobile prod. capacity	1,000 cars	280 (203)	30 (15)
Shipbuilding prod. capacity	1,000 G/T	2,800	250
Largest ship constructed	10,000 DWT	26	2
TV sets	1,000 sets	5,867	100 (black & white assembling)
Chemical Industry			
Chemical fertilizer output	1,000 M/T	1,456	569
Farm insecticide output	1,000 M/T	208	24
Major synthetic resin output	1,000 M/T	523	100
Cement prod. capacity	10,000 M/T	2,040 (1,641)	925 (800)

Source: Ibid.

after the liberation from Japan, the North had the Hungnam fertilizer plant producing 480,000 tons annually and other large plants, while South Korea had to import all of its chemical fertilizer until the end of the 1950s. In 1959 a fertilizer plant was constructed in Chungju to supply domestic needs and the industry has been extensively developed since. The seventh fertilizer plant, which began operation in 1977, had raised output to 1,460,000 tons by 1979, which was 2.5 times the North's 590,000 tons. Moreover, South Korea uses the latest equipment to produce urea fertilizer, while North Korean products are low in ammonium sulphate and phosphate content.

Since the North Korean chemical industry is mainly based on coal, its petrochemical products are few and of low quality, whereas in South Korea the petrochemical industry is highly developed. North Korea produces about 100,000 tons of synthetic resin goods annually, mainly based on carbonic acid. South Korea produces 520,000 tons of various goods such as PVC, PP, PE, ABS, etc.

c) Light Industry

Scarcity, limited variety and low quality of consumer goods are the consequences of North Korea's concentration on heavy industry. On the other hand, South Korea first developed light industry to replace imported goods and then made it a leading producer of exports. This was an appropriate strategy in the early period when the South suffered from a shortage of capital, excess labor and backward technology, as light industry brings relatively rapid returns on invested capital and requires only fairly simple technology. Textiles, plywood and footwear are the main export items. South Korea had a textile production capacity of 3.9 billion M², while that of the North was only 0.6 billion M² in 1979. North Korean exports of textile goods were only about one fourteenth those of the South.

4. Social Overhead Capital

Social overhead capital is not directly used to produce goods and services, but assists in their production. Railroads, highways, ports, electric power distribution systems, etc. have long gestation periods and require vast investments, but they play very important roles in the initial stage of development. The role of social overhead capital in such advanced nations as the United States, Germany and Canada in sustaining development after the take-off stage has often been emphasized.²³

South Korea's large investments in social overhead capital contrast strongly with the small amounts allotted to this sector by North Korea, which considers SOC to be non-productive.²⁴ Electric power outputs and capacities are compared in Table 8. In 1979 the ratio of hydro to coal-

²³Walter W. Rostow, *The Stages of Economic Development* (Cambridge University Press, 1962), p. 43.

²⁴*Economic Dictionary* (Pyongyang: Social Science Press, 1970).

burning electric power output in North Korea was 6 to 4; in South Korea it was 12 to 88. Railroads, highways and cargo-handling facilities are also shown in Table 8. The paved road situation is especially poor in the North.

Table 8. Social Overhead Capital

	Unit	South Korea	North Korea
Electricity generating capacity	1,000 KVA	8,033	5,059
Electricity output	0.1 bil. KWH	356	246
Railroads (total length)	Km	5,860	4,590
Electric railways	Km	419	1,968
Roads (total length)	Km	46,333	20,775
Highways	Km	1,225	261
Cargo-handling	10,000 tons	7,500	2,500
Airplanes	number	95	24

Source: Ibid

5. Foreign Trade

Foreign trade in North Korea is conducted exclusively by the government Trade Department. Exports are aimed at securing foreign exchange needed to purchase imports which are also planned. This system is fundamentally different from that of South Korea, in which exports and the acquisition of foreign capital have contributed substantially to the growth of the economy, mainly because the South Korean government's industrialization policy has encouraged the production of internationally competitive goods. Trade amounts are compared as follows:

South Korea : Exports	: \$15.06 billion
Imports	: \$20.34 billion
Total Trade	: \$35.4 billion
North Korea : Exports	: \$1.15 billion
Imports	: \$1.16 billion
Total Trade	: \$2.31 billion

South Korean exports have increased at an average annual rate of 39.6 percent and imports at 31.7 percent. The difference in trade magnitude between South and North is expected to continue to grow.

In 1961, before the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan, manufactured goods accounted for only 18.2 percent of South Korean exports and these were mainly simple products of light industry. But in 1963 manufactured goods constituted 51.7 percent of total exports and by 1979 they had increased to 90.1 percent, with primary products accounting for only 9.9 percent. These achievements resulted from the creation of a powerful and

adaptable economic structure based on an open economic system.

South Korean imports in 1979 consisted of 31 percent capital goods, 53.7 percent raw materials for export processing and 15.3 percent petroleum and related products. North Korea imported mostly capital goods and fuels such as petroleum and coke. Summarizing the trade patterns, South Korea exports manufactured goods and imports raw materials while North Korea exports raw materials and imports manufactured goods.

IV. Comparison of Economic Structures and Outlook for Economic Growth

South Korea's outward-looking strategy has made it possible to acquire foreign capital and to increase exports and productivity.²⁷ As a result, its GNP and per capita GNP greatly exceed those of North Korea. The strong desire for development of the South Korean people and an efficient market system also played important parts in this success story. One of the weaknesses of the South Korean economy is the persistent trade deficit, which had been reduced to near zero in 1977 but has been growing again since the second oil shock of 1978. However, diversification of export markets and the upgrading of product quality will be able to solve this problem. Also the relatively high rate of inflation and income distribution problems can be solved by the implementation of social development and welfare policies.

Compared with South Korea, North Korea has certain advantages in natural and industrial resources. In relation to the rest of the world, however, North Korea is also short of resources and needs foreign trade to develop its economy. But its inward-looking, closed system is a major obstacle. A few metal and machinery industries are somewhat more advanced in North than in South Korea, and armament industries are well developed because of the system's emphasis on them. But these industries do not have strong links with the rest of the economy and the North is especially retarded in social overhead capital and light industry. These problems will remain unsolved unless North Korea changes its development strategy to an open one.

What are the future courses of the two economies likely to be? Due to the rapid development of heavy and chemical industries in the 1970s, machinery, metal, chemical, shipbuilding, electric and electronic industries are likely to be the leading sectors in South Korea. South Korea started to develop these industries later than North Korea, but a strong potential for growth enabled the productive capacities of most industries to exceed those of the North. Even some South Korean industries presently inferior to those in North Korea are expected to take the lead in the near future. It is

²⁷Raviv I. Gullhan, *The Needs for Foreign Resources, Absorption Capacity and Debt Servicing Capacity*, paper for I.E., in "A Conference on Capital Movement and Economic Development."

expected that South Korea will invest vast amounts of money in social overhead capital, environmental improvement, narrowing the regional gaps in development and efficient use of land. Social welfare areas such as education, employment and insurance will also be given the attention they need.

North Korea has no choice but to change from a closed to an open system if it is ever to escape from chronic economic backwardness. Economic reform, however, cannot be achieved without political and social reform and it's possibilities are highly unlikely in the near future.

In the long run, however, a gradual rationalization of policy is likely to occur during the transition period following the disappearance of the present political leaders.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY HITS S. KOREAN PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR ARMS BUILDUP

SK241540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 24 Feb 81

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA)--In his "address" read by proxy by the "mayor" of Seoul at a "Meeting for Counter-Espionage Measures" on February 18 traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that a combat posture should be perfected and efforts be directed to the "Maintenance of Public Peace," crying that someone may attempt an "infiltration" at the time of the forthcoming "election" and so on. According to a report, this traitor shouted himself hoarse about "perfecting a war footing," while visiting a puppet naval unit on the eastern coast, and cried at a munitions factory in Kyongju that "all efforts" should be directed to increase "military strength."

In this connection MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary notes that the indiscreet demeanour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan aimed to further aggravate the situation of the country and ignite a war against the northern half of the DPRK is an unpardonable crime going against the desire of our nation for the country's reunification and running counter to the aspiration of the times.

Pointing out that as soon as he returned from his visit to the U.S. imperialist master, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is travelling various places in South Korea, making bellicose utterances, the commentary says: The traitor is acting upon the instructions of his master on stepping up new war preparations against our people.

It goes on:

The reckless behavior of this traitorous puppet in inciting North-South confrontation and war fever is designed to create a terror-ridden war atmosphere to divert elsewhere the attention of the people and thereby rig up his "election as president."

This time, too, traitor Chon Tu-hwan did not forget to spread a lie about our attempt to "unify the country by force of arms through communisation" and about "threat of southward invasion." This is a camouflage to justify his cliques war racket.

But the world people have long seen through his lie and trick.

It is a robber's logic to shout about someone's "threat" while sharpening a dagger and staging a gun-firing war exercise against others by introducing even U.S. imperialist forces of aggression.

Chon Tu-hwan who takes no notice of the destinies of the country and the nation and is feverishly stepping up war provocation manoeuvres to invade the north in collusion with the outside forces under the deceptive pretext of "threat of southward invasion" is a heinous traitor to the nation and a dirty lackey of U.S. imperialism who permits himself at any criminal act in pursuance of an easy life and long-term office.

The people and public opinion at home and abroad will not tolerate traitor Chon Tu-hwan running wild in play with fire, brandishing the sword to realize his wild ambition for long-term office.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BELGRADE MEETING PRESIDENT SUPPORTS DGRK PROPOSAL

SK271609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Pyongyang February 27 (KCNA)--Lucio Luzzato, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report under the headline "On the Present Prospect of Korean Reunification and the South Korean Situation After the New Proposal Was Put Forward by Respected President Kim Il-song" at an enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was recently held in Belgrade, according to a report.

In his report he pointed to the situation prevailing in the southern part of Korea after the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1980.

Noting that the national movement in South Korea became stronger demanding the democratisation of the society from January 1980, already jeopardized by the first putsch of Chon Tu-hwan in December 1979, he said:

On May 17, 1980 another putsch by Chon Tu-hwan took place and new "emergency martial law" was proclaimed in the entire South Korea.

After this followed the events at Kwangju and in many other places in the same and other regions. Terrible oppression which characterized the new dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan carried out in blood which can never be forgotten.

Denouncing the trial of Kim Tae-chung and all other similar trials, he continued:

We are protesting against and abhorring all cases of this sort, we are demanding the annulment of all death sentences, we are demanding that the protests of the entire world are heard, and preventing of present dictatorship and its protectors from commitment of further crimes. The alteration of the death sentence to life imprisonment upon Kim Tae-chung is one of the first results of these world protests.

Noting that the reunification of Korea should be achieved only by the Korean people themselves and the U.S. troops, must not interfere in it, he went on:

While the government of the DPRK is proposing the achievement of peaceful reunification of the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and while this proposal is met with wide international support, the war rattling and the renewed reinforcement of armed forces in South Korea represent an irresponsible and insane action directed against the increasing peaceful reuniting spirit and are also intended to deteriorate the situation.

Facts point out that the danger of aggression in Korea stems from South Korea, not from the north.

The theory about the so-called "threatening invasion against the south" which is so noisily put forward is only a demagogy to camouflage the truth.

Our task is to put an end to the suppression of democracy in South Korea and the U.S. troops occupation.

The reporter pointed out in detail that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea opened up a bright prospect for achieving the reunification of the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He stressed: The proposal puts forward that Korea should be reunited thanks to the establishment of the Confederal Republic in which the North and the South will be granted equal rights and in which both parties will be invested with the same rights and duties for the respective implementation of regional autonomy, subject to the fact that each of them recognizes and tolerates the ideology and the system of the other party.

As Korea for more than thirty years has been divided, we have today in the North and the South of the country two different systems and two different ideologies.

Under such conditions, in order to achieve the reunification of Korea the way of joint life of the peoples from the North and the South should be obligatorily found, in order that they can live as a united nation, within the united state, under the condition that the differences in their systems and ideologies are recognized as stipulated by President Kim Il-song.

In other words, the most realistic way will be to form a confederal state, through the union of the North and the South, and to maintain the ideology and the system of the North and the South such as they are.

The proposal for the establishment of the Confederal State is a just and equitable proposal which may be easily accepted by all the people if they sincerely desire the reunification of Korea.

The policy for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by respected and beloved President Kim Il-song indicates a correct way to actively contribute toward the total elimination of the tension and the danger of war presently existing on the Korean Peninsula, and the achievement of the lasting peace in Korea and safeguarding of the peace in Asia and in the world.

In fact, the initiative for the establishment of the Confederal State and the political orientation for the reunified state is the most reasonable, just and equitable proposal which is truly representing the ardent desire of the entire Korean nation for its reunification. This is a just proposal ensuring the reunification and the prosperity of Korea; it is also a peaceful proposal which shall eliminate the sources of dangerous war in Asia and which shall actively contribute towards the peace in the world.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is actively endeavouring to realize, as soon as possible, this new proposal for the reunification of Korea.

The joint meeting of political parties and social organizations of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, held last November in Pyongyang has taken the initiative to create the joint organ of the nation such as the preparatory committee for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, as a practical measure for the foundation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The meeting has proposed to hold a preliminary gathering of the representatives of political parties and the representatives of social organizations of the North and the South, including the representatives of the overseas democratic organizations.

This proposal shall be the first important step for the acceleration of the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We wish to work in accordance with new facts. The 3rd World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea shall soon be held. Its task shall be to point out and to popularize in the world the new proposition for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, with all new aspects which it offers to lawyers, politicians, and with everything that it signifies for the rights of peoples and for the peace in the world; to throw light on the ten items of its political perspectives.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY SAYS CHON'S WORKERS DAY TALK 'DISGUSTING PIFFLE'

SK140414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Mar (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on March 10 staged a "government"-sponsored function called "Worker's Day Ceremony" and shamelessly preached "labor-management cooperation."

Commenting on this NODONG SINMUN Saturday says: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who played the leading part in the buffoonery, babbled in his "address" that "united efforts" of "the government and the people" and "the employers and the workers" were "required" more urgently than ever before. He spun out the trash that the employers and the workers "should have the hearts of sparing and taking good care of each other like one family," "should deepen their mutual understanding and trust, and so on and so forth.

Denouncing this as a ridiculous and disgusting piffle, the author of the commentary says: This flim-flam of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an intolerable mockery of the South Korean workers who demand the right to existence and democracy and a shameless distortion of the South Korean reality.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's rigmarole about "Labour-management cooperation" is, in a nutshell, a preach that the workers should not resist whatever harsh exploitation and plunder but should die while obeying meekly.

It must not be overlooked that traitor Chon Tu-hwan made it appear as if to grant some "benefits" to the workers, drivelling that "labor-management cooperation" is the "key" to the "building of a welfare society."

Nothing is more ridiculous than his clique waxing eloquent about "building a welfare society" after throwing the South Korean economy, feather and all, into the mouth of foreign monopoly capital and driving the people to the bottom of destitution.

"Labour-management cooperation" preached by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is nothing but a tricky phraseology for concealing his crimes in driving the South Korean workers to utter non-rights and starvation and for benumbing the class consciousness and fighting spirit of the workers and intensifying exploitation and plunder of them whereby to prolong the brutal military fascist rule indefinitely.

Pointing to the fact that traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his overheated preach of "labour-management cooperation," talked nonsense that "the president, too, is a labourer," the commentary says: It is the height of shameless deception and swindle for him to style himself a "labourer."

The South Korean people will, in the name of history, pass a stern judgement on truculent murdered Chon Tu-hwan and his group fattening at the sacrifice of the working people and on their sweat and blood and seeking personal luxury and long-term office, declares the commentary.

C80: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'DPRK' LAWYERS GROUP APPEALS TO WORLD JURISTS ON KIM CASE

SK160544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 16 (KCNA)--The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association sent a letter on March 15 to the jurist organizations and lawyers of the world expressing concern over a danger befalling the life of South Korean democrat Kim Tae-chung.

The letter says that the Chon Tu-hwan group which had passed capital punishment upon Kim Tae-chung is misleading public opinion to make it appear as if the Kim Tae-chung issue were completely settled through its recent commutation of the death sentence upon him to life imprisonment.

This, the letter points out, is nothing but a deceptive political drama designed to bury the Kim Tae-chung incident in the dark for good.

The letter goes on: Kim Tae-chung still remains totally deprived of his life as a politician and is in such a difficult position that no one can tell what will happen to him tomorrow and a great danger is befalling his life.

After he was moved from Seoul to Chongju and kept incommunicado towards the end of January, he is bedridden and groaning in a serious illness due to the fascist cliques harsh tortures and persecution, but he is strictly denied medical treatment generally applied to prisoners and prohibited even from meeting his family.

The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, expressing a deep concern over a great danger to the life of South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, sends this letter to the jurist organizations and all the lawyers of the world defending human rights and democracy by embodying the noble idea of the law.

The life imprisonment passed upon Kim Tae-chung by the South Korean fascists and their ostracization of him from the political world are a most blatant violation of human rights and democracy and a most despicable political intrigue flouting and insulting the law for the usurpation of "power."

Pointing out that the fascists put the label of "pro-communist" on Kim Tae-chung and charged him with the "plot for a rebellion," the letter says that this is a brigandish fabrication without any legal ground.

The letter continues: To overlook the outrages of the South Korean fascists against Kim Tae-chung means, in the long run, compromising with fascism and tolerating injustice.

The Kim Tae-chung issue is not a problem merely confined to the lot of a South Korean democrat.

It is a problem of human rights in South Korea, a problem of the destiny of democracy and, furthermore, it is linked with the peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the Kim Tae-chung issue is left unsettled, the South Korean fascists, encouraged by it, will more arbitrarily trample underfoot human rights, enforce the fascist rule and obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in a more vicious way.

To speedily settle the Kim Tae-chung issue is directly connected with the just cause of all the lawyers and people who are faithful to the noble idea of the law, value human rights and democracy and desire the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The letter stresses: The illegal trial of Kim Tae-chung must be totally nullified and his suffering behind the bars be saved at an early date.

Today when the rescue of Kim Tae-chung is required more urgently than ever before, great are the role of the jurist organizations and lawyers of the world and the expectation of it.

Expressing deep thanks to all the jurist organizations and lawyers of the world for the brisk movement they waged in the past to save Kim Tae-chung, we take this opportunity to appeal to them to powerfully wage a decisive struggle to save Kim Tae-chung upon the lapse of nearly one year since he was detained by the fascists.

We expect that all the jurist organizations and lawyers of the world will conduct a more vigorous movement by all possible means and methods on a world-wide scale for the acquittal of Kim Tae-chung and the restoration of his rights.

All the lawyers and progressive jurist organizations of the world should lay bare the real nature of the deceptive moves of the Chon Tu-hwan clique trying to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, while talking about "commutation" and "amnesty," and continually and widely indict and condemn it to the world for its fascist brutalities trampling underfoot human rights and democracy.

For this purpose, it will be an effective step in the struggle for the release and rescue of Kim Tae-chung to form a fact-finding group for the Kim Tae-chung issue and send it to South Korea to thoroughly investigate the illegal and murderous scheme against him and create a public opinion.

The law defending human rights and democracy must penalize the criminals strangulating human rights and democracy.

We consider that the jurist organizations and lawyers of the world should bring traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the truculent strangler of human rights and murderer, before the International Tribunal and pass a stern judgement upon him in the name of the law.

Along with this, due attention should be directed to the moves of the United States and the Japanese reactionaries encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan group by partaking in its massacre and violation of human rights in South Korea and voices denouncing them be lifted up.

Lastly, the letter expresses the expectation that the jurist organizations and lawyers of the world will voice more active encouragement and support to the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people to sweep away the military fascist dictatorship and realize democracy in South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' SCORES S. KOREAN PLAN TO REINFORCE POLICE

SK160501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 16 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascists are now hell bent on reinforcing the fascist suppressive machinery to bind the people hand and foot more tightly.

They are contemplating to newly set up over 50 more police stations, sub-stations and booths this year. Along with this, they are supplying the police with various kinds of suppressive equipment including nearly 400 police cars and 20 patrol boats. The military hooligans also plan to introduce even electronic police truncheons from the United States.

In increasing the suppressive forces of the police the fascist clique is attaching the greatest importance to the drastic reinforcement of the combat police corps, its strength will reportedly be increased by 10,000 men this year.

The military fascists plan to station the combat police corps at the police booths, the lowest unit of the police organs, and even at the fire stations and prisons and decided to replace traffic policemen with combat police corps members.

The vicious scheme of the fascist clique to harshly crack down upon the patriotic action of the people finds expression in its reinforcement of the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces," the special detachment of the puppet army. It is supplying the "Homeland Defense Reserve Forces" with new suppressive equipment, malrevised the "Law on the Organisation of the Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and inserted in it new "provisions" on the "task to suppress riot."

To threaten the people more crudely through murderous trial, the fascist clique plans to set up "itinerant prosecution offices" and "summary courts" in various parts.

Under the criminal steps to reinforce the suppressive machinery, the number of puppet "government employees" in this domain will be substantially increased. The fascist clique decided to employ this year over 3,400 persons to be posted in prisons and the prosecution organs. This accounts for nearly 50 percent of the total number of puppet "government" employees to be engaged this year.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CITES HANMINTONG ACTION PROGRAM FOR 1981

SK171522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 17 (KCNA)--The Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmincong) adopted its action program for 1981 at its Ninth Central Committee which met recently, according to a report of the March 1 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a "Mindan"-lining Koreans paper, as quoted by KNS.

Pointing out that it is the reality of South Korea under the new military dictatorship that all the people are chained to slavery today, the action program exposes all the treacheries committed by Chon Tu-hwan the murderer in the impenetrable darkness.

Declaring that "Hanmintong" raises in this year's program of the movement the task to lift higher the banner of national salvation and the banner of independence, democracy, people's living, peace and unification, it says:

Firstly, we should strengthen and develop the movement against dictatorship and for democracy at home and abroad, we should roundly expose the trickery of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and his anti-national, anti-popular, anti-democratic and anti-unification constitution, foster the anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments among the people of broad strata and compatriots abroad and powerfully rouse them to the struggle for democratic rights and right to existence.

Secondly, we should wage a powerful movement against the wrong South Korean policy of the U.S. and Japanese dominating forces.

Thirdly, we should have the international solidarity movement further intensified and expanded for the sacred cause of our democratic national unification.

We should strengthen links with the Japanese people and all the conscientious forces of the world and bend efforts to see that they actively support the movement for democracy in South Korea and strike blows at the South Korean policy of the United States and Japan.

Fourthly, we should struggle for national unification, the supreme task of the nation.

It is the unanimous desire of our nation to terminate territorial division and achieve national unification.

"Hanmintong" considers that the proposal for a North-South Confederation can be a most reasonable one for a peaceful and democratic unification.

We should wage a determined struggle against the "Two Koreas" scheme of the reactionary forces at home and abroad hindering unification.

Fifthly, we should strengthen the subjective force of "Hanmintong," that is our organization.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CITES STATEMENTS BY DEFENDANTS IN KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK180517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 18 (KCNA)--The February 21 and March 1 issues of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), serialized beneath the title "Statements at Trial of Defendants Involved in Kwangju Incident" the contents of the statements of Kwangju uprisers exposing the ogreish brutalities of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique at the second trial held at the puppet military tribunal towards the end of December last year, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

At the court they proved from various angles that charges brought against them were a complete fabrication of the military hooligans.

Lawyer Hong Nam Sun, condemned to life imprisonment at the first trial, stressed that the demonstration of citizens and students in Kwangju was a peaceful and orderly one demanding democratic freedom and said that it developed into a riot because the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique expanded the "emergency martial law" on May 17 throughout South Korea and indiscriminately arrested and slaughtered demonstrators.

He said: I turned out solely to prevent a bloodshed. But, the military hooligans arrested me merely for this reason, forced me for 38 days, not allowing sleep but torturing me, to make a false confession that I received 20 million won from Kim Tae-chung and offered the money to university students in Kwangju, instigating them to demonstrations.

In this way the military gangsters passed life imprisonment upon me on the charge of "involvement in a rebellion," he said, and declared: The "charge of a rebellion" concerning the Kwangju incident is a sheer fabrication based on a script prepared beforehand.

Catholic Priest Kim Song-yong, sentenced to 15 years in prison, likened the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murders to ferocious beasts.

By slaughtering right and left patriotic students and citizens in Kwangju, he said, "blood-thirsty lions sated their appetite," secondly, arresting and torturing them to death "a pack of foxes licked blood in the basement of the security unit" of the puppet army, noting that "the third feast of blood is now going on at this court." He condemned the fascist bandits' murderous plot.

Myong No-kun, professor at the Chonnam University, who was sentenced to ten years in prison also on the charge of "involvement in a rebellion," declared that the Kwangju massacre was committed under the command of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The fascist butchers "prepared an incoherent indictment understandable only to a schizophrenic," he said.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN GROUPS DENOUNCE TEAM SPIRIT-81 EXERCISE

SK190441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 19 (KCNA)--Voices are ringing out ever more loudly from many countries, supporting the Korean peoples struggle for national reunification and denouncing the so-called "Team Spirit-81" war exercise of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army, according to reports.

Suleiman al Hadidi, member of the Council of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association, in a statement dated March 9 said that the "team spirit" war exercise held every year in South Korea is aimed by the U.S. imperialists to complete their war preparations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and keep hold on South Korea as their permanent military base for aggression. He went on:

We, together with all the honest-minded peace-loving people, most strongly condemn the aggressive "Team Spirit-81" war exercise being staged by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army against the Korean people who desire freedom and peace.

We demand that the United States withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their troops and all the destructive weapons.

We express full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean peoples struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in a statement dated March 2 stressed:

We strongly denounce the "Team Spirit-81" war exercise now being held in South Korea.

We call upon the world public circles to direct attention to the danger of this war game threatening peace.

We affirm support to the democratic forces of South Korea courageously struggling for the withdrawal of foreign troops, freedom and peace and the reunification of the country.

A recent issue of the Iranian paper ISLAMIC REPUBLIC pointed to the consistent efforts of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for National Reunification and denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEOUL STUDENTS STAGE UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION

SK191232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Youth and students: The patriotic Seoul National University [SNU] students today again rekindled the fire of the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

The patriotic SNU students who rekindled the fire of the antifascist democratization struggle before others last year by braving the fascist oppression turned out in the democratization struggle once again ahead of others as the season of struggle has been ushered in.

At 1200 today the patriotic SNU students disseminated copies of the manifesto against fascism and for democratization, which contained such words as "guarantee three labor rights!" and staged a campus demonstration. When several students disseminated the leaflets from the balcony of the fourth floor of the student hall and shouted slogans, many students nearby actively responded, lending support and encouragement to their struggle. Some 300 students staged the demonstration in front of the student hall while shouting antifascist democratization slogans and singing the song "Let Us Rise Up!"

In utter dismay, the Chon Tu-hwan ring sent numerous policemen to impose bestial repression. However, the students did not yield. They persistently struggled by throwing stones.

The SNU students' struggle is endlessly righteous and just. They gallantly joined in the struggle because they could not remain idle when even the glimpse of democracy and human rights is being relentlessly repressed under the dark age of the second Yusin system, which is much worse than the time of the notorious fascist Yusin rule. The arrival of the second Yusin system coincides with the inauguration of the so-called fifth republic.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring sent the police to impose bestial repression and committed a fascist atrocity by taking away three students. However, no fascist atrocity can thwart the just struggle of the students.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON SCORES CHON'S AMNESTY PLAN

SK051030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 5 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 5 (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a signed commentary in connection with the fact that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan recently announced the so-called "Step for Pardon" to reduce the penalties and sanctions against those in prison.

Pointing out that this is a trick to deceive the people and placate public opinion at home and abroad, the commentary says:

It is outrageous for such a human-butcher as the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to take a "Step to Pardon" someone.

While bringing forward the "Step for Pardon" this time, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has not released political prisoners but keeps rounding up those who must be set free.

This betrays once again the real intention of the cutthroat to keep in prison those obstructive to his fascist rule and the realization of his wild ambition for long-term office and to execute and murder them. It also shows that the "Step for Pardon" is a honey-mouthed trickery.

The recent "Step" was taken not out of any "leniency" on the part of traitor Chon Tu-hwan but under the strong pressure of the people at home and abroad

In "reducing" the penalties and sanctions against a few people with his "presidential inauguration" as an occasion, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tries to cover up the never-to-be-condoned crimes he has committed against the nation and dampen the fighting spirit of the people, but it is a foolish attempt.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not try to deceive the people by releasing some of those who must be set free, but unconditionally release all the people imprisoned on groundless charges.

CSO: 4120

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' REPORTS JSP SUPPORT FOR DCRK PROPOSAL.

SK140846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] Pyongyang March 14 (KCNA)--The Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] on March 10 held a general meeting to discuss and decide upon this year's action program for supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] and expressing solidarity with the South Korean people in their struggle for democracy, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, its vice-chairman Shoichi Shimodaira and other officials of the party and over 30 Dietmen who are members of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs.

The chairman of the special committee spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the DPRK side had put forward the proposal for founding the DCRK and was bending active and sincere efforts for the reunification of Korea while, in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique was putting fresh muscles into the fascist rule with the encouragement of the United States and Japan, he stressed: The Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs should play a more important role for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the promotion of democracy in South Korea.

Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, also spoke at the meeting.

Saying that the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers Party of Korea would issue a joint statement on establishing a nuclear-free zone, a peace zone in Northeast Asia, he stressed that this would be of weighty importance in keeping Japan from turning to the right and promoting the reunification of Korea and peace in Asia.

The meeting discussed and decided upon an action program for this year.

The program appraises the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song as a most realistic and reasonable reunification proposal and expresses full support to it.

It declares that the committee will conduct activities for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for the unconditional release of Kim Tae-chung, the exposure of Japan-South Korea collusion involving the export of weapons and so on, and for the release of political prisoners and so on, in order to support the South Korean peoples struggle for democracy and oppose the fusion between the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JAPAN-RESIDENT STUDENT REARRESTED--Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on February 14 redetained in the Chongju Prison Kang Chong-kon, a Japan-resident Korean student who has served his prison terms of five years, by applying the "Social Security Law," according to a KNS report from Tokyo. The fascist clique took this outrageous step because he did not yield to the suppression in prison, upholding his faith. Kang Chong-kon went to South Korea from Kyoto, Japan, and studied at the Koryo University in Seoul. He was arrested and imprisoned in November 1975 on the charge of involvement in the faked-up "Campus Spyring Case." Last summer when he met a professor of the Toshisha University, Japan, who visited him in prison, he expressed his faith in national reunification, saying "the nation should be reunified without fail and it will certainly be achieved some day. This faith of mine will never change." Fearful of the further disclosure of their fabrication of the "Campus Spyring Case," the military hooligans detained him again in prison by extending his prison term. [Text] [SK220926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 22 Feb 81]

MINDAN APPEALS TO UN--Tokyo February 20 (KNS-KCNA)--The Fifth Delegation to the United Nations consisting of representatives of the "Society of Families and Compatriots for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," an organisation of compatriots under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN"), and representatives of civic organisations of Japan left Tokyo on February 17 to conduct activities for saving Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea. The delegation will participate in the plenary session of the U.N. Commission of Human Rights to expose the South Korean fascist gangsters brutal suppression of Japan-resident Korean political prisoners in South Korea and call for saving all the Japan-resident Korean political prisoners including Choe Chol-kyo and Chin Tu-hyon and three others who were sentenced to death. It also plans to visit the headquarters of the amnesty international in London. [Text] [SK220929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 22 Feb 81]

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CORRESPONDENT LIKENS KOREANS IN JAPAN TO JEWS IN NAZI GERMANY

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Staff Correspondent Yi To-Yon: "Quiet Expulsion Movement: Japan's Ulterior Motives Behind Its Discrimination Against Our Compatriots in Japan"]

[Text] A Korean in his 30's once stepped on the soil of Japan for the first time in his life experienced an luckless two-night and 3-day stay" in Japan. On his way to the United States, the youth landed at Narita Airport without an entry visa. In order to see Japan, he showed his Korean passport to an immigration official at the airport. The official curtly asked him some questions, but the Korean youth could not understand what he was saying.

The Japanese official, with no smile on his face, inquisitively questioned the Korean who was hesitant and embarrassed because of the language barrier. The impression of Japan to this Korean youth who visited Japan for the first time was totally disgusting, and thus his "luckless stay in Japan" started. He was very much disappointed because his well-intended friendly smile was countered with hostility.

The following day, after an overnight stay at a hotel, he walked down the street and stopped by a police box for directions. The Japanese police officer demanded the Korean youth show an alien registration certificate.

The Korean showed him his passport. The Japanese police checked the passport thoroughly with a suspicious look before he showed him the way. With a firm pledge, "I'll never come back to Japan again," the Korean youth left Japan after the unpleasant two-night and 3-day stay in Japan.

But, in a strict sense, the experience of this Korean youth's two-night and 3-day stay in Japan cannot necessarily be considered particularly luckless because 670,000 Koreans residing in Japan must experience similar unpleasantness somewhere in Japan everyday.

Mr K, a Korean resident in Japan, who is practicing law, had a minor traffic accident some time ago and was questioned by a traffic policeman. When Mr K identified himself to the police, the officer asked him; "Are you a Korean?" After confirming that he was a Korean, the policeman asked him to show an alien registration certification. It so happened that Mr K did not carry the registration paper on him at that time. So after some exchange of words, he went through the humiliation of being taken to the police for further questioning. An alien registration certificate must be carried at all times and produced on demand. Any violation is to be punished.

All alien residents in Japan are required to carry alien registration certificates when they attain the age of 14. Foreigners residing in Japan must carry their alien registration certificates even into a swimming pool or a public bath house. Still, foreigners visiting Japan for any business have no choice but tolerate such inconvenience. Yet the Koreans living in Japan are not ones who came to Japan on business. They were forced to come to Japan because of Japan's need. Therefore, South Koreans residing in Japan were granted permanent residence following the liberation, and especially after the signing of the Korea-Japan normalization treaty, the special legal status of the Koreans in Japan was recognized and protected under the treaty. In other words, the Koreans residing in Japan are foreigners of special category.

Despite this, the Koreans in Japan are treated exactly the same as those foreigners who are staying in Japan on a temporary basis. Many people interpret this as a sort of persecution to them for being Koreans rather than as the same treatment as other foreigners. A West European who has been living in Japan for many years said, "The Japanese treatment and attitude toward the Koreans living in Japan are the same as Nazi Germany's racial discrimination against the Jews before the war."

"Who gave us such pain? Who separated us Jews from others?" This is one of the passages in the diary of Anne, the Jew, but few are the children of Korean residents in Japan who do not feel similar actual discrimination.

Many Korean residents in Japan, therefore, disguise their children who play and study together with Japanese children as "Japanese" in an effort to erase such a sense of discrimination. At home, they use Japanese only. They send them to Japanese schools and use Japanese names. But such a disguise used for an immediate convenience may bring about a greater tragedy as time goes by. Miss P (24 years old) still remembers the time when she first found out that she was a Korean. "I was very much disturbed and upset at the moment." She was a fourth grader then. This was because of a sense of despair stemming from the fact she herself was one of the Koreans she had always looked down upon together with the Japanese children.

Yet many of those who become aware of being Koreans belatedly still restore their pride as time goes by.

There has been a large increase in the number of Korean youth in Japan who are doing their best to learn the language of their motherland, its history and customs.

Recently, Mr S. a noted journalist, who was invited by the prestigious Keio University for a series of lectures on Korea, was about to begin his lecture, when students dyed in reformist thought greeted him with catcalls to disrupt his lecture. At that point, K (24 years old), a Korean student, said in a rather poor Korean, "Let's hear the lecture." The reformist students yelled, "Don't use a language we don't understand."

K responded in Japanese, "If you don't understand Korean, don't attend a lecture on Korea."

After this, K said, he was determined to learn his mother tongue, no matter what.

Koreans who were dragged into Japan against their will perhaps more fatalistically, those Koreans who were born in Japan and thus must live in Japan. There are more than 500,000 Koreans in Japan.

As proud Koreans, they lead lonely lives among 110 million Japanese. Their lives are like a series of struggles. Even while in association with their Japanese friends, they become dispirited when they were asked by the police for the alien registration certificates.

In an effort to distinguish the German race who was "eugenically superior," the Nazis sorted out Jews and massacred them. Now then for what purpose does Japan alienate and discriminate against the Koreans. Why don't they recognize the permanent residence granted them as their just right?

To be blunt, this is Japan's quiet movement to drive Koreans out of Japan. Therefore, knowing full well it was inhumane, Japan has deported Koreans affiliated with the pro-Communist Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan to the collective farms of North Korea since 1959. Some reformist intellectuals are attempting to exclude from Japanese society the Koreans who are backed by the Republic of Korea whose national strength is growing.

Under the slogan of humanism or under the shield of democracy, some Japanese are developing a "campaign to save Kim Tae-cheng." This, too, is based on their discrimination against Koreans. Kim Tae-cheng is a representative and symbolic figure opposed to Korea's political system and Korea which the Japanese people dislike in general.

8915

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR OCTOBER 1980

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during October 1980]

1 October 80 p 1 lower left: "Congratulations to Chinese People on Their Auspicious Holiday": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 193, 2 Oct 80, pp D6-7: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

5 Oct 80 p 1 upper half: "Proud Success Adorning Historic Sixth Congress of the Party as Grand Festival": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 197, 8 Oct 80, pp D8-9: "NODONG SINMUN Editorializes on '100-Day Battle'"].

7 Oct 80 p 1 lower left: "Powerful Demonstration of Korean-Guinean Friendship": Notes that the arrival of the delegation from the Peoples Revolutionary Republic of Guinea headed by President Ahmed Sekou Touré to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress and 35th anniversary of the founding of the KWP serves to solidify and expand the relationship of fraternal friendship and cooperation between Korea and Guinea and helps to strengthen the movement of nonaligned nations; notes that Guinea was first among the African countries to establish diplomatic relations with Korea and highly values the successes Korea has achieved in Revolution and construction; states that President Touré visited Korea in October of last year as well; mentions that Guinea was among the first countries in West Africa to declare independence in 1950, has crushed the forces of imperialism and colonialism and developed into an autonomous and prosperous country under the leadership of President Touré; notes that the party and government of Guinea have strengthened executive organizations to build a new country and the people are presently engaged in a struggle to carry out the decisions of the Eleventh Congress of the Guinean Democratic Party; notes the efforts of the country to develop natural resources, establish a self-sufficient agriculture and work for national education and cultural development; expresses support for the position of Guinea against imperialism, colonialism and racism and its effort to strengthen and develop the nonaligned movement; stresses that the nonaligned movement must be strengthened and developed in order to eliminate aggression, war, interference and hegemony and build a new world of freedom, independence and prosperity; expresses the wish that the friendship delegation from Guinea reap wonderful results from their visit to Korea.

9 Oct 80 p 1 lower left: "Major Event Which Will Shine Forth in the History of Friendship": Notes that this is the first official visit of his excellency Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, to Korea after the people gained shining victory in the national liberation struggle; expresses warm welcome to Prime Minister

Mugabe who represents Zimbabwe in distant Southern Africa and notes that friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe have reached a new high through this visit; emphasizes support for the people of Zimbabwe who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and fighting for independence and autonomy; claims that the people of Zimbabwe highly esteem the successes which the Korean people have gained under the leadership of Kim Il-song along the principle of *chuche* and that they support the Korean position against the "two Koreas" policy and recognize the DPRK as the sole legitimate government of Korea; notes that formal diplomatic relations were concluded between Korea and Zimbabwe on 18 April of last year and that Kim Il-song warmly welcomed Robert G. Mugabe on the occasion of his visit to Korea in May 1978 and also met with him in Belgrade last May; states that the visitors from Zimbabwe will see with their own eyes the great successes the Korean people have achieved under the guidance of the glorious party and Kim Il-song and recognize the political and ideological unity which the Korean people have; expresses sincere wishes that Prime Minister Mugabe and his entourage reap great success from their visit to Korea.

10 Oct 80 p 5 full page with border: "Historic Congress Which Will Mark a Great Turn in the Development of our Party and Revolution": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 216, 5 Nov 80, pp D32-38: "NODONG SINMUN Editorials on Various Phases of Congress: Opening of Congress":].

20 Oct 80 p 1 entire page with Border: "Great Programmatic Work Indicating the Way to Brilliantly Accomplish Our Cause Under the Banner of the *Chuche* Idea": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 216, 5 Nov 80, pp D38-46: "NODONG SINMUN Editorials on Various Phases of Congress: Kim Il-song's Report":].

22 Oct 80 p 1 entire page with border: "Let The Whole Party and the Whole People Complete the Revolutionary Cause to the End by Firmly Uniting Around the Party and the Leader": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 216, 5 Nov 80, pp D46-54: "NODONG SINMUN Editorials on Various Phases of Congress: Review of Congress":].

25 Oct 80 p 1 lower left: "30th Anniversary of the Participation of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Korean War": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 211, 29 Oct 80, pp D8-10: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial":].

27 Oct 80 p 1 upper half and middle with border: "Let Us Deeply Study the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song's Programmatic Report": Notes that the Central Committee Work Summary Report which Kim Il-song gave at the Sixth Party Congress is eliciting a great response both internally and externally and the entire party and society are now enthusiastically studying this historic report; states that one of the foremost conditions for success in revolution and construction is being armed with the revolutionary lines and policies of the party; says that in his report, Kim Il-song noted the past experiences gained in revolution and construction and clarified the path to take in furthering the revolution and construction in the future; encourages all party members and workers to study this report closely as their primary assignment at the present time since it is the grand program which contains in one spot the revolutionary theories and guiding methodology of the *chuche* idea; urges all to study this report since it contains the rationale and spirit with which Kim Il-song went out and gained victory in the early days of revolution and construction and which they will need to carry on this cause to completion; emphasizes the 10 point

program for socialist economic construction to be carried out in the 1980's in which all units and organizations in all sectors can gain even greater victory and calls them the beacon for the task of converting the whole society to the chuche idea and leading the people to victory in national reunification; claims there is no greater task today for all the party members, functionaries and workers than to arm themselves with the struggle objectives and tasks presented in this report; exhorts all party members and people to continue to struggle adamantly to bring the revolution to full completion under the leadership of Kim Il-song and through the guidelines set forth in this report; stresses the need for all to study closely this report so that they more effectively take part in the present struggle between the revolutionary forces and anti-revolutionary forces, the anti-imperialist autonomous forces and the dominationist forces on the international stage; calls for all the party members and workers to study the full text of Kim Il-song's report to master the profound ideology and theory, and methodology contained therein and obtain the kernel of the thinking, contents and methods for carrying out the programs in revolution and construction; calls for a grand march to achieve the 10-point program set forth in the report under the banner of the three revolutions and carry out a study program of this report throughout the entire party and all the people with a high degree of enthusiasm and zeal to maintain the country in its unique status of breathing and operating with a single ideology and will of the party and the leader and fight with a single purpose to achieve the final victory of the revolutionary cause and hasten the ultimate victory of socialism and national reunification.

29 Oct 80 p 1 upper half and middle with border: "Let Us Brilliantly Realise the Modelling of the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 217, 6 Nov 80, pp D50-51: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Stresses Chuche Idea"].

8446

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES GHANAIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang March 5 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, President of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on March 4 to Hilla Limann, president of the Republic of Ghana, on the 24th anniversary of the independence of Ghana. The message reads: On the 24th anniversary of the independence of Ghana, I warmly congratulate your excellency, the government and people of the Republic of Ghana on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. Today the Ghanaian people under your leadership are energetically struggling to consolidate the national independence and build a prosperous new Ghana. I heartily wish you greater successes in your future work and express my expectation that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in accordance with idea of independence, friendship and peace. [Text] [SK051551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 5 Mar 81]

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK ENVOY--Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari on February 27 met DPRK ambassador to his country Han Tok-il, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. He expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. Referring to the development of friendly and cooperative relations between Nigeria and Korea, the president said that Nigeria supported all the efforts of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The president stressed that the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea would help toward accelerating the reunification of Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Nigerian foreign minister was present on the occasion. [Text] [SK042233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 4 Mar 81]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN DECEMBER 1980

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 4, No 1, Jan 81 pp 22-32

- [Text]
- 1 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports President Kim Il-sung cabled a congratulatory message to the Benin president on the occasion of the country's fifth national day anniversary, November 28. President Kim also cabled a congratulatory message to the South Yemen premier on the occasion of the country's 13th independence anniversary, November 29, and to the Central African Republic president on the occasion of the country's national day, November 29.
 - 1 KCBS reports a military composer was awarded the Kim Il-sung Prize for the production of a revolutionary drama.
 - 1 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Kim Jong-gyu (김 종 규) to Austria met with the country's president on November 26.
 - 1 A Ugandan military mission led by a commander of the Uganda National Liberation Army arrives in Pyongyang. Oh Guk-rol (오 국 록), chief of staff of the People's Army, meets with the visiting Ugandan military mission.
 - 1 Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 역), a Party secretary, meets with a Soviet mission of book publishing, printing and selling.
 - 1 Kim Si-hak (김 시 학), chairman of the Central Broadcasting Commission, returns home from a visit to Bulgaria.
 - 1 A Bulgarian Communist Youth League mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
 - 1 A Polish Architect League mission led by its vice chairman arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.
 - 1 An East German radio broadcasting mission led by the country's National Broadcasting Bureau chief arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
 - 1 A Mongolia Railroad Cooperative Organization Committee mission arrives in Pyongyang to participate in the International Railroad Organization Committee meeting. (The mission left on December 11.)
 - 1 A Soviet calisthenics team arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.
 - 1 The Committee for Foreign Cultural Relations and the (north) Korea-Cuba Cooperation Committee jointly host a film showing meeting on the occasion of the 24th Cuban Army Day.

- 1 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Laotian party and government leaders on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the country's national day.
- 1 The (north) Korean Central People's Committee decorates a visiting trade company president of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and his family with the National Flag First Class and the Second Class, respectively.
- 1 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남) meets with a Japanese mission supporting north Korea's unification policy.
- 1 The (north) Korea-Palestine Friendship Committee hosts an amity meeting on the occasion of the solidarity day for world people for the Palestine independence movement.
- 1 The (north) Korea Science Academy and its Chinese counterpart sign a cooperation plan for 1981-1982 in Peking.
- 1 Ambassador Ryu Man-bok (류 만 복) to Gambia meets with the country's president, Dawda Kairaba Jawara.
- 2 President and Mrs. Kim Il-sung view a movie together with the former Cambodian head of state, Norodom Sihanouk, and his wife. The movie titled "Unfortunate Fate" was made by Norodom Sihanouk and his wife.
- 2 Army Chief of Staff Gen. Oh Guk-ryol holds a conference with the visiting Ugandan military mission in Pyongyang.
- 2 The Ugandan military mission visits a People's Army unit commanded by Chon Mun-uk (전 문 옥).
- 2 The Cuban military attache in Pyongyang hosts a banquet on the occasion of the 24th Cuban Army Day.
- 2 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Party, led by Editor-in-Chief Kim Gi-nam (김 기 남) leaves for Romania.
- 2 A Workers' Party mission leaves for Bulgaria. (The mission returned on December 15.)
- 2 A coal industry mission leaves for China.
- 2 A (north) Korean Science Academy mission returns home from China.
- 2 The new ambassador of Sri Lanka to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.
- 2 A Chinese railroad mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.
- 2 A mission of Kim Il-sung University leaves for China. (The mission returned on December 17.)
- 2 A Chongnyon business company president, Chong Hee-song, arrives in Pyongyang.

- 2 A Polish wrestling team leaves Pyongyang winding up its 23-day visit to north Korea.
- 3 Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam (호담) meets with the new Sri Lanka ambassador to Pyongyang.
- 3 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Thai King Bhumibol Adulyadej on the occasion of his 53rd birthday.
- 4 KCBS reports north Korean and Chongnyon student missions participated in the 13th meeting of the International Student League held in East Berlin from November 17 through 24 with 140 organizations from over 100 countries attending.
- 4 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Lee Song-ho (리성호) to Burma presented his credentials to the country's president on November 29.
- 4 Premier Lee Jong-ok (리종악) meets with the Egyptian ambassador to Pyongyang.
- 4 A government mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Jong-mok (리종복) returns home after visiting the Soviet Union and Romania.
- 4 An educational mission leaves for Czechoslovakia and East Germany. (The mission returned on December 27.)
- 4 An educational mission leaves for the Soviet Union and Hungary. (The mission returned on December 27.)
- 4 A Soviet railroad mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.
- 4 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박성철) awards 62 Chinese technicians participating in constructing works in Pyongyang with various Orders such as the National Flag Second Class and the Third Class.
- 5 President Kim meets with the visiting Ugandan military mission.
- 5 President Kim receives credentials from the new ambassador of Sri Lanka to north Korea.
- 5 President Kim cables a condolence message to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu over a recent mine accident.
- 5 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Finland president on the occasion of the country's 63rd independence anniversary.
- 5 Deputy Premier Kim Gyong-ryon (김경련) meets with a Chinese finance mission.
- 5 Kwon Chun-sun, a resident in Canada, arrives in Pyongyang for a 15-day visit.
- 5 A student mission returns home after participating in the 13th International Student League executive committee meeting in East Berlin.

- 5 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the 24th congress of the Austrian Communist Party.
- 5 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Ivory Coast president on the occasion of the country's national day.
- 6 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Zimbabwe signed a trade pact on December 1 in Salisbury.
- 7 Radio Pyongyang reports a modernized herb medicine institute is completed in Pyongyang with such facilities as a school, a hospital, a theater, a cultural center, a gymnasium and others.
- 7 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea sent letters to 538 south Koreans calling for their positive response to Pyongyang's recent proposal for a confederated Korea. The Pyongyang action brought to 1,078 the number of south Koreans to receive such letters.
- 7 Four actors and two movie directors are awarded the National Flag First Class as well as the titles of "People's Actor" and "People's Artist."
- 8 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Poland signed an agreement on goods exchange for 1981-1985 and a 1981 trade protocol in Warsaw on December 3.
- 8 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with the Swiss ambassador to Pyongyang.
- 8 Party secretary Hong Si-hak (홍 시 학) meets with the visiting Bulgarian Communist Youth League mission.
- 8 Party secretary Hwang Jang-yup meets with the visiting Bangladesh Independence Studying Association mission and a visiting Soviet magazine editor-in-chief, respectively.
- 8 A mission of the (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) returns home after visiting East Germany.
- 8 North Korea and Bulgaria sign an agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1981-1985 and a trade protocol for 1981 in Sofia.
- 8 An East German cultural mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 9 A Lybia-(north) Korea Freindship Association mission led by the organization's vice chairman arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.
- 9 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Upper Volta Reconstruction Military Council on the occasion of the country's 22nd independence anniversary.
- 9 North Korea and China sign an accord on non-trade payment in Pyongyang.
- 9 A Chinese broadcasting technicians' mission arrives in Pyongyang.

- 9 The new Austrian ambassador arrives in Pyongyang.
- 9 A U.N. environment developing and planning officer arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.
- 9 A Bangladesh independence study association mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 9 A Soviet magazine editor-in-chief leaves Pyongyang winding up his 16-day visit to north Korea.
- 9 A Bulgarian TV filming team led by the country's TV Editing Bureau chief leaves Pyongyang winding up its 16-day visit to north Korea.
- 9 An East German education mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 9 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth returns home from a visit to China.
- 10 KCBS reports Ambassador Yang Jae-dok (양 재 덕) to South Yemen met with the country's premier, Ali Nasser Mohammed Hasani.
- 10 Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the new Austrian ambassador.
- 10 A (national) medical science forum ends its three-day meeting in Pyongyang.
- 10 The Soviet National Film Committee and the (north) Korean Culture and Art Ministry sign an agreement on cooperation in filming for 1981 in Moscow.
- 11 A Workers' Party mission led by Vice President Pak Song-chol leaves for Cuba to participate in the Second Congress of the Cuba Communist Party. (The mission returned on December 25.)
- 11 KCBS reports Ambassador Chon Yong-un (전 영 운) to Gabon met with the country's premier on December 2.
- 11 The People's Armed Forces Ministry hosts a movie showing meeting with an exhibition of photograph at Kim Il-sung Military College on the occasion of the 39th Yugoslavia Army Day.
- 11 Pyongyang men's and women's calisthenics teams have goodwill performances with the visiting Soviet counterparts at Pyongyang Gymnasium.
- 11 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the new Austria Communist Party Central Committee chairman over his reelection to the post.
- 12 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Portuguese President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes on the occasion of his reelection as the country's president.
- 12 KCBS reports Premier Lee Jong-ok cabled a condolence message to the

Portuguese acting premier over the death of the country's premier.

- 12 Party secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with the visiting Lybia-(north) Korea Friendship Association mission led by the organization's vice chairman.
- 12 A KCNA mission returns home from the Soviet Union.
- 12 A People's Army journalist mission led by Lt. Gen. Yun Chi-ho (윤 치 호) returns home after visiting China.
- 12 The Higher Education Books Publishing House is awarded the National Flag First Class on the occasion of its 20th founding anniversary on October 20.
- 13 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Laos Premier Kaysone Phomvihane on the occasion of his 60th birthday, December 13.
- 14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Ugandan president on the occasion of his election to the post.
- 14 The KCNA and the Lybia News Agency sign an agreement in Lybia on exchange of information and mutual cooperation.
- 15 Radio Moscow reports a book on Korean culture and tradition from ancient times to the 19th century written by a Soviet scholar was published in the Soviet Union.
- 15 Radio Pyongyang reports President Kim made an on-the-spot guidance trip from December 3 through 12 to South Hamgyong Province, during which he presided over an expanded plenum of the Politburo in Hambung on fishing.
- 15 A military meeting commemorating the 39th Yugoslavia Army Day anniversary is held in a military unit commanded by Lee Chu-chan (리 주 찬).
- 15 An economic mission led by Deputy Premier So Kwan-hi (서 관 히) leaves for Tanzania.
- 15 A Cuban trade mission led by the country's vice trade minister arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.
- 15 A Soviet Foreign Ministry mission led by a bureau chief arrives in Pyongyang.
- 15 President Kim receives credentials from the new Austrian ambassador to Pyongyang.
- 15 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Bahrain head of state on the occasion of the country's national holiday, December 16.
- 15 A trade mission returns home from a visit to Poland and Bulgaria.
- 15 A Workers' Party mission led by Kim Yong-sun (김 용 순) to San Marino

returns home after participating in the country's 10th Communist Party congress.

- 15 A Workers' Party mission led by Vice President Pak Song-chol arrives in Havana via Moscow to take part in the second congress of the Cuba Communist Party.
- 15 Ambassador Lee Jong-jong (리 종 정) to Equatorial Guinea meets with the country's Supreme Military Council chairman.
- 16 A trade mission visiting Lebanon meets with the country's premier.
- 16 Radio Pyongyang reports the (national) art festival of north Korean agricultural workers was held on December 11-14 in Pyongyang.
- 16 President Kim makes an inspection tour of Changgwang Street in Pyongyang which was built recently.
- 16 Radio Pyongyang reports the Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the third meeting of the Rwandan national revolutionary development movement.
- 16 The 404th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission is held at Panmunjom.
- 16 The new Sudan ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.
- 16 The (north) Korean Central News Agency and the Indian P.T.I. news agency sign an agreement in New Delhi on exchange of information and mutual cooperation.
- 17 KCBS reports Central People's Committee decrees awarded the South Pyongan provincial organ, the Pyongnam Ilbo daily, the National Flag First Class, the North Pyongan Provincial Broadcasting Committee the Order of Effort, and other journalists of Hamnam Ilbo, Kangwon Ilbo and Pyongbuk Ilbo the Meritorious Journalist Titles on December 11.
- 17 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador So Jin-yong (서 진 용) to Malagasy met with the Malagasy president on December 10.
- 17 Radio Pyongyang reports north Korea and Angola signed a trade protocol in Luanda on December 9.
- 17 KCNA reports Ambassador Choe Gwang-guk (최 광 국) to Senegal met with the country's president on December 11.
- 17 Chongnyon missions such as a loyalty letter delivering team to President Kim and the 84th fatherland visiting group leave Wonsan.
- 17 Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the new Sudan ambassador to Pyongyang.
- 17 A Bulgaria Science Academy mission led by the organization's vice chief arrives in Pyongyang for a seven-day visit.

- 18 KCBS reports Ambassador Kang Su-myong (강 수 명) to Mozambique met with President Samora Machel on December 6.
- 18 Radio Pyongyang reports a Central People's Committee decree awarded two movie producers and a photographer of the (north) Korean Documentary Film Studio the title of "People's Artist" and the National Flag First Class in recognition of their contributions in making documentary films titled "The Great Decade of Turning Point" and "Mt. Myohyang."
- 18 President Kim receives credentials from the Sudanese ambassador to Pyongyang.
- 18 North Korea and Cuba sign an agreement in Pyongyang on goods exchange for 1981-1985 and a trade protocol for 1981.
- 18 The U.N. Development and Planning liaison office chief presents his credentials to the Foreign Ministry.
- 18 A Soviet trade union mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.
- 18 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the new Upper Volta president on the occasion of his election to the post.
- 20 The second plenary session of the sixth-term Party Central Committee closes its tow-day meeting in Pyongyang.
- 19 The ninth plenary session of the fifth-term (north Korean) Democratic Party Central Committee is held in Pyongyang.
- 20 Radio Pyongyang reports the Social Public Security Agency held a meeting in the "2.8 Cultural Center" to mark its 35th founding anniversary on December 19-20.
- 22 KCBS reports north Korean books were displayed at the 25th Book Exhibition held recently in Belgrade.
- 22 The north Korean Science Academy and its Bulgarian counterpart sign an agreement in Pyongyang on mutual cooperation for 1981-1982.
- 22 A KCNA mission led by its president, Kim Song-gol (김 성 골), returns home after participating in a meeting which was held in India to establish an Asia broadcasting cooperative network.
- 22 A Soviet education mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 22 A Romanian swimming team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 23 KCBS reports President Kim sent a "present" to Burundi President Jean Baptiste Bagaza on December 15 through the north Korean ambassador to Burundi.
- 23 Ambassador Chon Myong-gyong (전 명 경) to Togo meets with President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

- 23 The (north) Korean Musician's League closes its three-day fourth general meeting in Pyongyang.
- 23 A tourist mission to China returns home.
- 23 A youth mission returns home from a visit to East Germany and Hungary.
- 23 An inaugural meeting for the (north) Korea-Seychelles Friendship Association is held in the Chollima Cultural Center.
- 23 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Byong-gi (김 병 기) to Liberia presented his credentials to the country's head of state on December 11.
- 23 Ambassador Kim Yong-yon (김 용 연) to Upper Volta meets with the country's National Military Reconstruction Committee chairman.
- 23 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Togo President Gnassingbe Eyadema on the occasion of his 45th birthday.
- 24 Ambassador Kim Bong-gon (김 봉 곤) to the Congo meets with the country's premier.
- 24 KCBS reports north Korea and Mongolia signed an agreement on cultural exchange for 1980-1981 in Ulan Bator on December 17.
- 24 KCBS reports Ambassador Kim Bong-rok (김 봉 록) to Norway met with the country's king on December 17.
- 24 KCBS reports Ambassador Son Yong-sun (손 용 순) to Guinea met with President Ahmed Sekou Toure on December 19.
- 24 An inaugural meeting of the (north) Korea-Zimbabwe Friendship Association is held in the Chollima Cultural Center.
- 24 A trade mission leaves for Tunisia and Cameroon.
- 24 The Gumgangsana opera troupe of Chongnyon arrives in Pyongyang.
- 24 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly appointed Guyana president.
- 25 KCBS reports Ambassador Chu Chang-jun (추 창 준) to Yugoslavia met with the country's Federal Congregation Council chairman on December 12.
- 25 The visiting Soviet Trade Union Central Council mission makes an inspection tour of Pyongyang city and other areas.
- 25 Kim Gi-nam, editor-in-chief of Rodong Shinmun, and his mission return home from a visit to Yugoslavia, Romania and East Germany.
- 25 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) ambassador to Pyongyang.
- 25 A transportation and fishery workers' union mission returns home from a

visit to the Soviet Union.

- 25 The (north) Korean Buddhist League holds a meeting on the occasion of its 35th founding anniversary.
- 26 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Son Chang-sung (손 창 송) to Benin met with President Mathieu Kerekou on December 13.
- 26 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Lee Chong-shin (리 청 신) to Denmark presented his credentials to Queen Margreth II on December 17.
- 26 North Korea and Romania sign an agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1981-1985 and a trade protocol for 1981 in Pyongyang.
- 26 A Romanian trade mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 26 A Chinese electrical industry vice minister and his mission arrive in Pyongyang to participate in the 33rd regular meeting of the north Korea-China Council for the Yalu River Hydroelectrical Generation.
- 26 A film mission returns home from a visit to the Soviet Union.
- 26 A Central People's Committee decree commends the calisthenics program "Along the Party Line," which was presented during the Sixth Party Congress, with the "People's Prize" and decorates the performance group made up of Pyongyang city students with the "Kim Il-sung Prize for Honorable Youth."
- 27 KCBS reports an economic mission led by Vice Premier So Gwan-hi met with Tanzania President Julius K. Nyerere on December 21.
- 27 KCBS reports Premier Lee Jong-ok cabled a congratulatory message to Mauritania Premier Ahmed Ould Bouceif on the occasion of his reelection to the post.
- 27 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Nepal King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah on the occasion of his birthday, December 28.
- 28 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly appointed Angola People's Revolutionary Movement Workers Party chairman.
- 29 The Foreign Cultural Affairs Committee and the (north) Korea-Cuba Friendship Committee jointly host a goodwill meeting in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 22nd Cuba independence anniversary.
- 29 The 30th founding anniversary meeting of Pyongyang Music and Dance College is held at the school auditorium attended by Hwang Jang-yop, a Party secretary and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly.
- 30 KCBS reports the (north) Korean Documentary Film Studio recently produced two films titled "The Country With Beautiful Four Seasons" and "The Scenic Spot, Songdowon."

- 30 Radio Pyongyang reports President Kim cabled a congratulatory message to the Malagasy president on the occasion of the country's fifth independence anniversary, December 28.
- 30 KCBS reports a ground-breaking ceremony for a printing house aided by north Korea was held in Cotonou, the capital city of Benin, recently.
- 30 Deputy Premier Kye Ung-tae (께 웅 태) meets with the visiting Chinese broadcasting technicians' mission.
- 30 A meeting is held at Nampo Theater to celebrate the fifth independence anniversary of Malagasy.
- 30 Premier Lee Jong-ok cables a congratulatory message to the Nepal premier on the occasion of the country's national holiday.
- 31 KCBS reports President Kim sent 485 million yen in Japanese currency to Chongnyon as an "educational subsidy."
- 31 KCBS reports the "2.17 Shock Brigade of Scientists" assigned to various industrial fields across the country under the control of the Science Academy has completed the study of 269 subjects during the past 10 months and launched a program to produce over 370 scientific technological inventions.
- 31 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the Cuban revolution. He also cables a congratulatory message to Sudan President Gaafar Muhammed Nimeri on the occasion of the country's 25th independence anniversary.
- 31 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee chairman on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the Palestine revolution.
- 31 President Kim receives a flower basket from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former Cambodian head of state, as a new year present. He hosts a banquet for the prince and his wife in Pyongyang.

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